



— BUREAU OF —  
RECLAMATION

# Update to Method of Developing 5-Year Colorado River System Projections

February 18, 2022



# Overview

- Background
- Probabilistic Projection Comparison Project
- Comparison of 5-Year Projections
- February 5-Year Projections *(Provisional, to be published the week of February 21<sup>st</sup>)*
- Summary and Next Steps



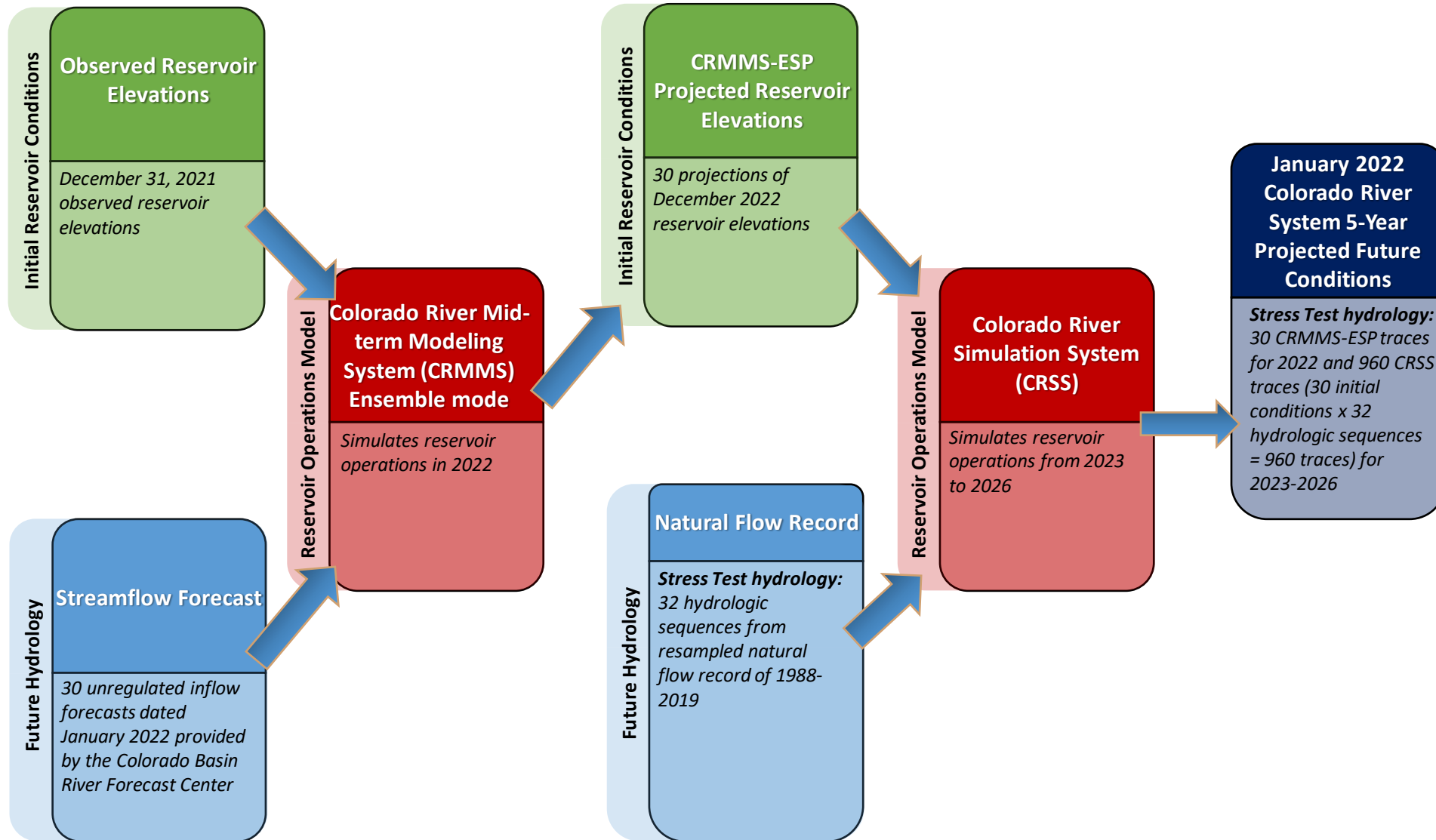


# Reclamation Operational Modeling Model Comparison

	Colorado River Mid-term Modeling System (CRMMS)		CRSS
	24-Month Study Mode (Manual Mode)	Ensemble Mode (Rule-based Mode)	
Primary Use	AOP tier determinations and projections of current conditions	Risk-based operational planning and analysis	Long-term planning, comparison of alternatives
Simulated Reservoir Operations	Operations input manually	Rule-driven operations	
Probabilistic or Deterministic	Deterministic – single hydrologic trace	Deterministic OR Probabilistic 30 (or more) hydrologic traces	Probabilistic – 100+ traces
Time Horizon (years)	1 - 2	1 - 5	1 - 50
Upper Basin Inflow	Unregulated forecast, 1 trace	Unregulated ESP forecast, 30 traces	Natural flow; historical, paleo, or climate change hydrology
Upper Basin Demands	Implicit, in unregulated inflow forecast		Explicit, 2016 UCRC assumptions
Lower Basin Demands	Official approved or operational		Developed with LB users



# January 2022 CRMMS-ESP / CRSS 5-Year Projections



# Probabilistic Projection Comparison Project



# Probabilistic Projection Comparison Project

Evaluation of Reclamation's approach to 5-year probabilistic projections

## Objectives

- Assess the uncertainty and error associated with hydrology and operational projections from the Colorado River Mid-term Modeling System (CRMMS) and the Colorado River Simulation System (CRSS) simulations.
- Recommend a modeling approach for Reclamation's probabilistic projections. Summarize findings in a technical report.
- Update current modeling approach based on findings.

## Completed Tasks

- Analyze key modeling attributes: hydrology, demands, modeling assumptions
- Perform modeling hindcast simulations to compare projections



# Historical Streamflow Hindcast

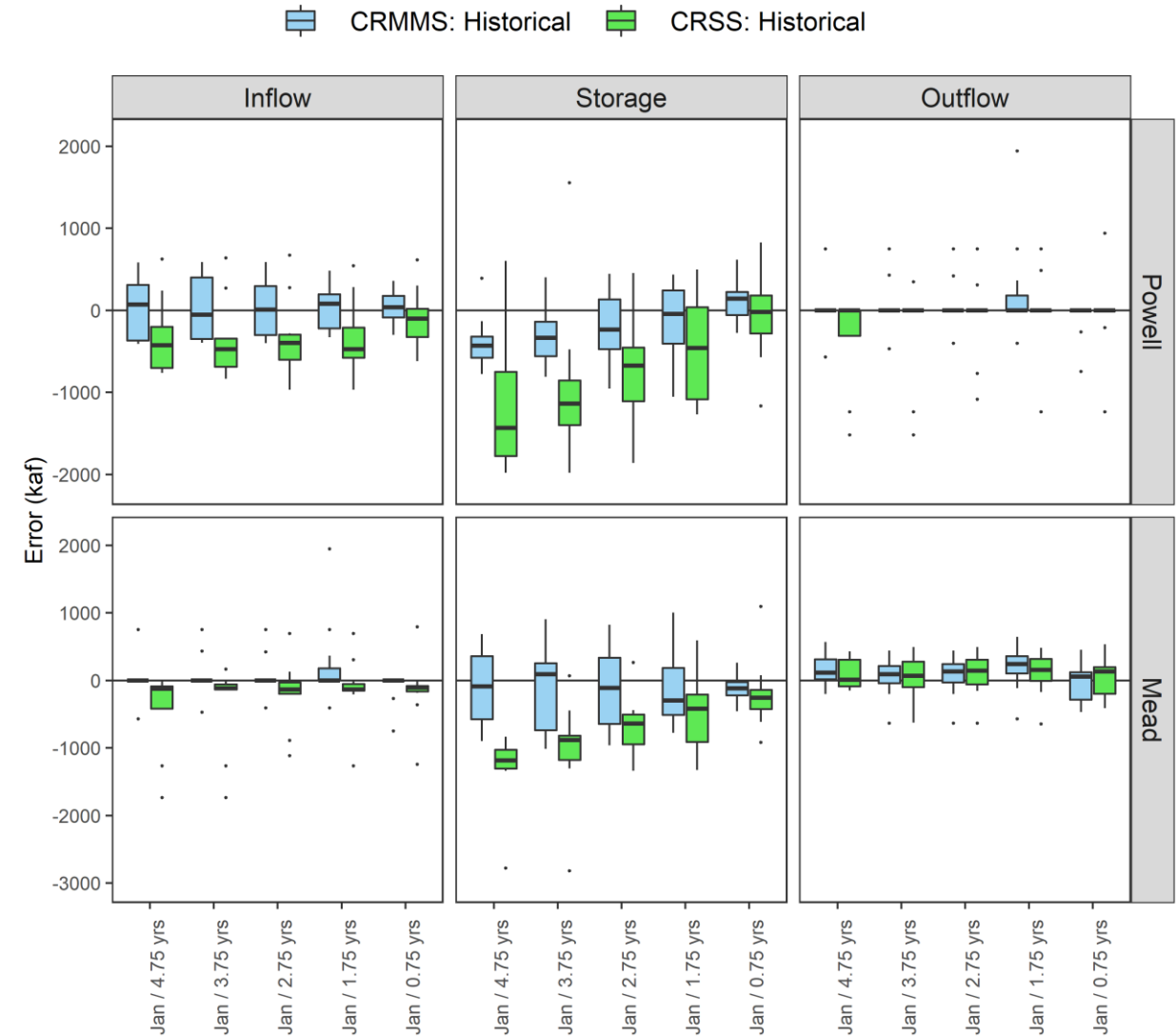
## CRMMS outperforms CRSS

- Lake Powell:
  - CRSS under-projecting Powell inflow due to differences in natural flow and Upper Basin demand development methodologies, leading to compounding storage error at longer leads
  - CRMMS has minimal bias in Powell inflow, though errors remain, which compound resulting in under-projection of storage at longer leads
  - Minimal errors in operating tier and releases
- Lake Mead:
  - CRSS under-projects inflow slightly due to intervening flow between Lakes Powell and Mead
  - Both models' outflows are slightly over-projected, and are due to projections of Lower Basin shortage (more instances in CRSS) and intervening flows differences
  - Storage is under-projected by CRSS due to the errors in inflow and outflow; CRMMS storage errors are smaller and less biased

Assess models' performance given historical hydrology (single trace)

*Study Period: January initializations of 2008-2019 for 5-year simulations  
Compared to observations (2008-2019)*

### Water Year Inflow, End-of-Water Year Storage, Water Year Outflow



# Recommendation

Recommend switching from the Colorado River Simulation System (CRSS) to the Colorado River Mid-term Modeling System (CRMMS) to produce the “official” Colorado River System 5-year projections

- This change will streamline the modeling process,
- provide more consistency with 24-Month Study (i.e., water use and modeling assumptions) and 2-year modeling projections, and
- result in better performance over the 5-year period.





# Comparison of 5-Year Projections



# Differences between CRSS and CRMMS-ESP

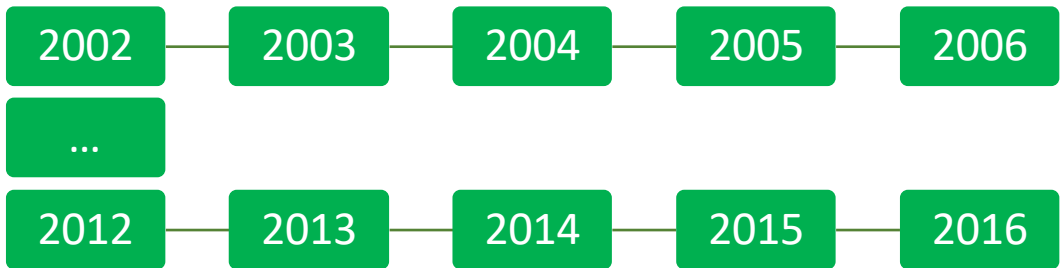
1. Upper Basin hydrology and demands methods
  - CRSS uses resampled natural flow and explicitly models Upper Basin demands, as projected by Upper Basin States
  - CRMMS-ESP uses CBRFC unregulated inflow forecasts with Upper Basin demands implicitly incorporated during calibration
2. Lower Basin intervening flows and phreatophytes
  - Lower intervening flows in CRSS between Powell and Mead due to intervening flow locations
  - Phreatophytes explicitly modeled in CRSS
3. Combining CRMMS-ESP and CRSS results in a wider range of future hydrology



# Hydrology Sequences

## Years 1-5 Ensemble Streamflow Predictions (ESP)

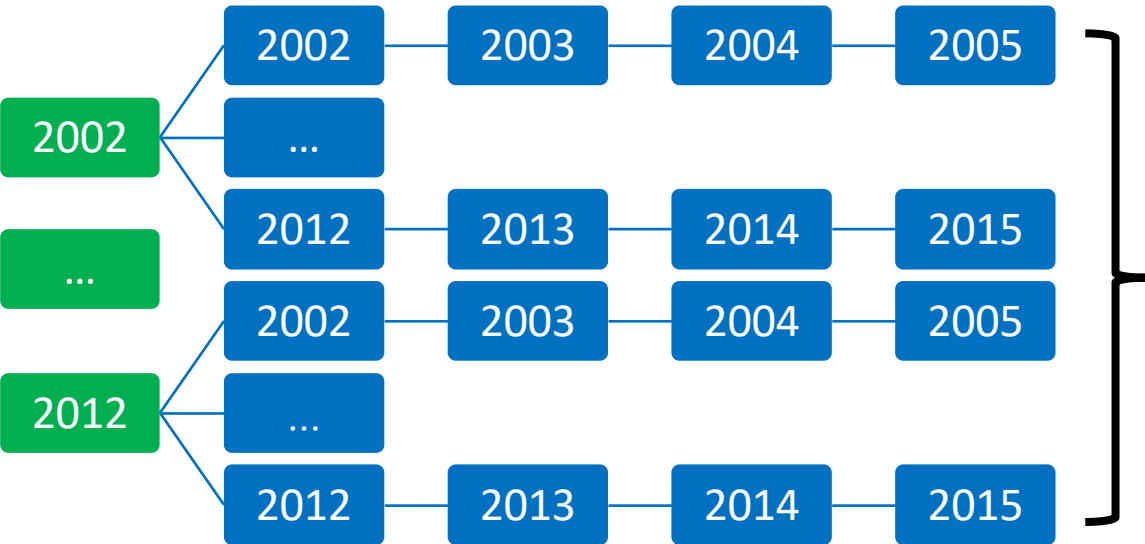
CRMMS-ESP



Inflow created by CBRFC using temperature & precipitation from 1991-2020

## Year 1 ESP combined with Years 2-5 Natural Flow

CRMMS-ESP  
/  
CRSS



Resampled historical natural flow from 1988-2019

- Creates sequences not seen in the observed record
- Can result in a wider reservoir projections range



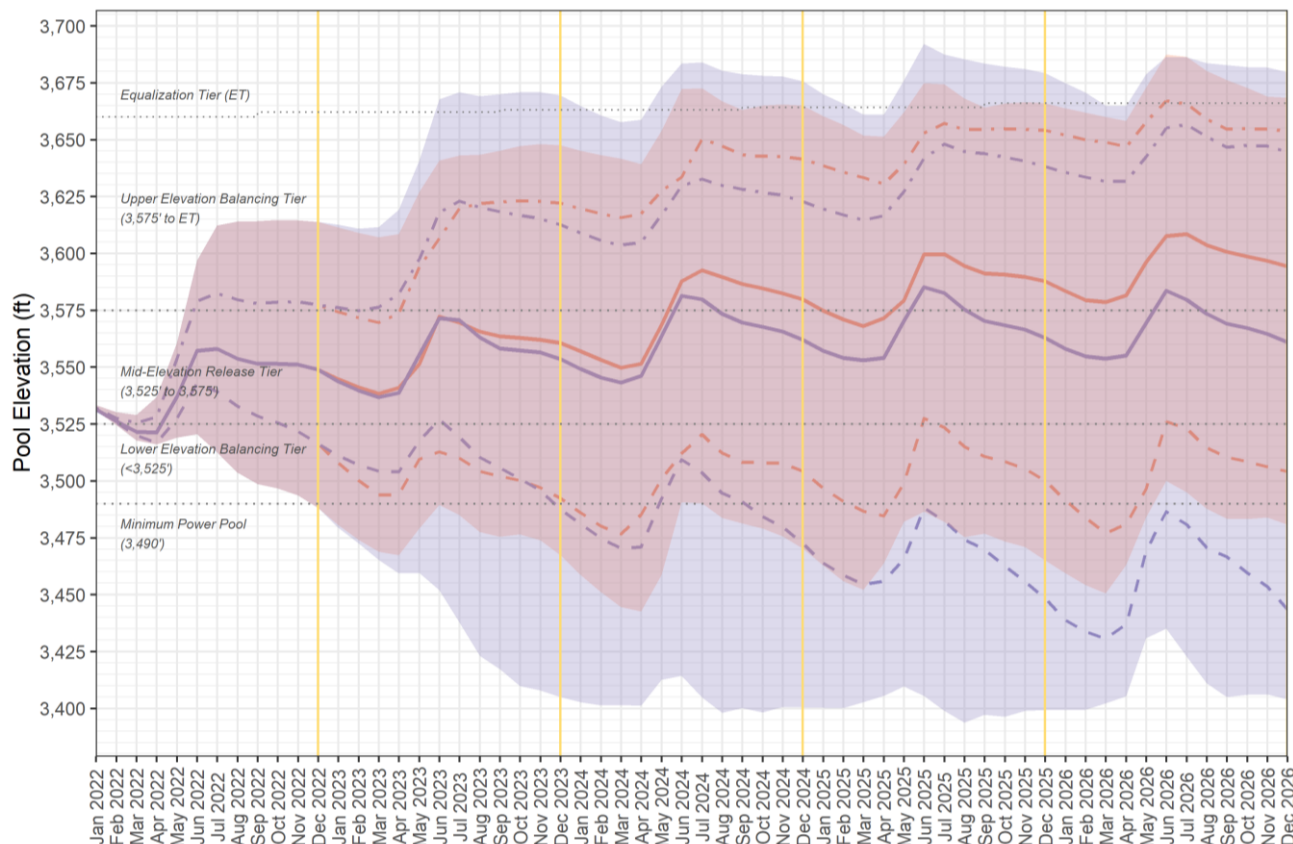
# Comparison of 5-Year Projections

- January CRMMS-ESP / CRSS Projections *(published on February 4<sup>th</sup>)*
- January CRMMS-ESP Projections *(extension of 2-year projections published January 19<sup>th</sup>)*
- February CRMMS-ESP Projections *(Provisional, to be published the week of February 21<sup>st</sup>)*

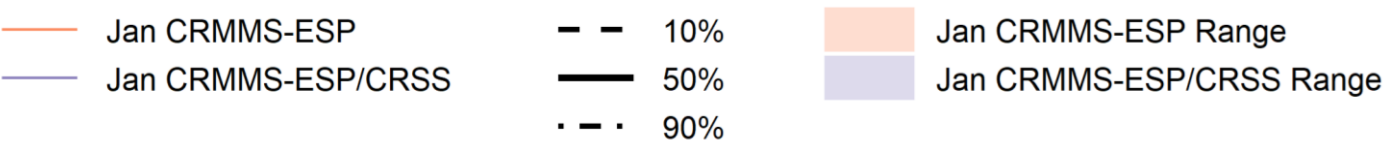
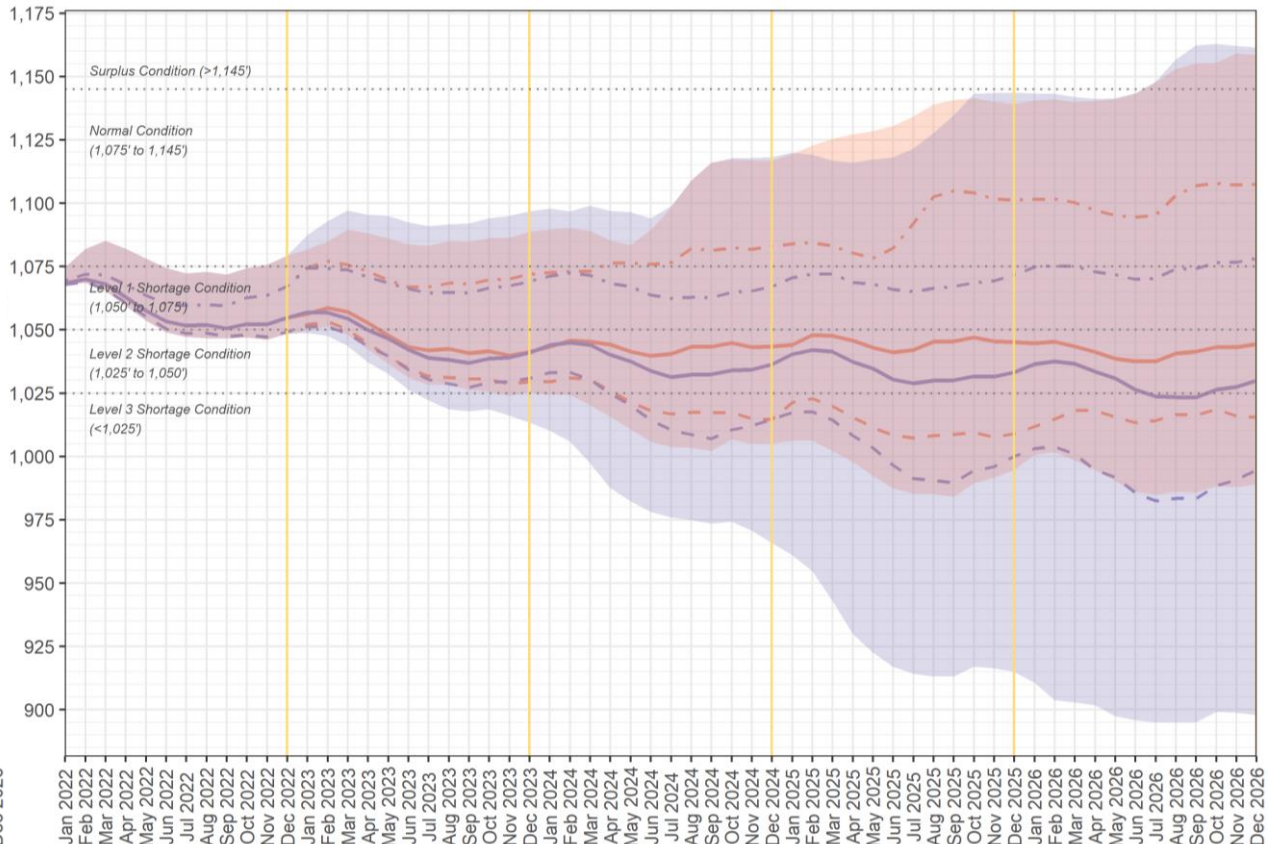


# January 2022 CRMMS-ESP / CRSS vs. January 2022 CRMMS-ESP 5-Year Projections

Lake Powell



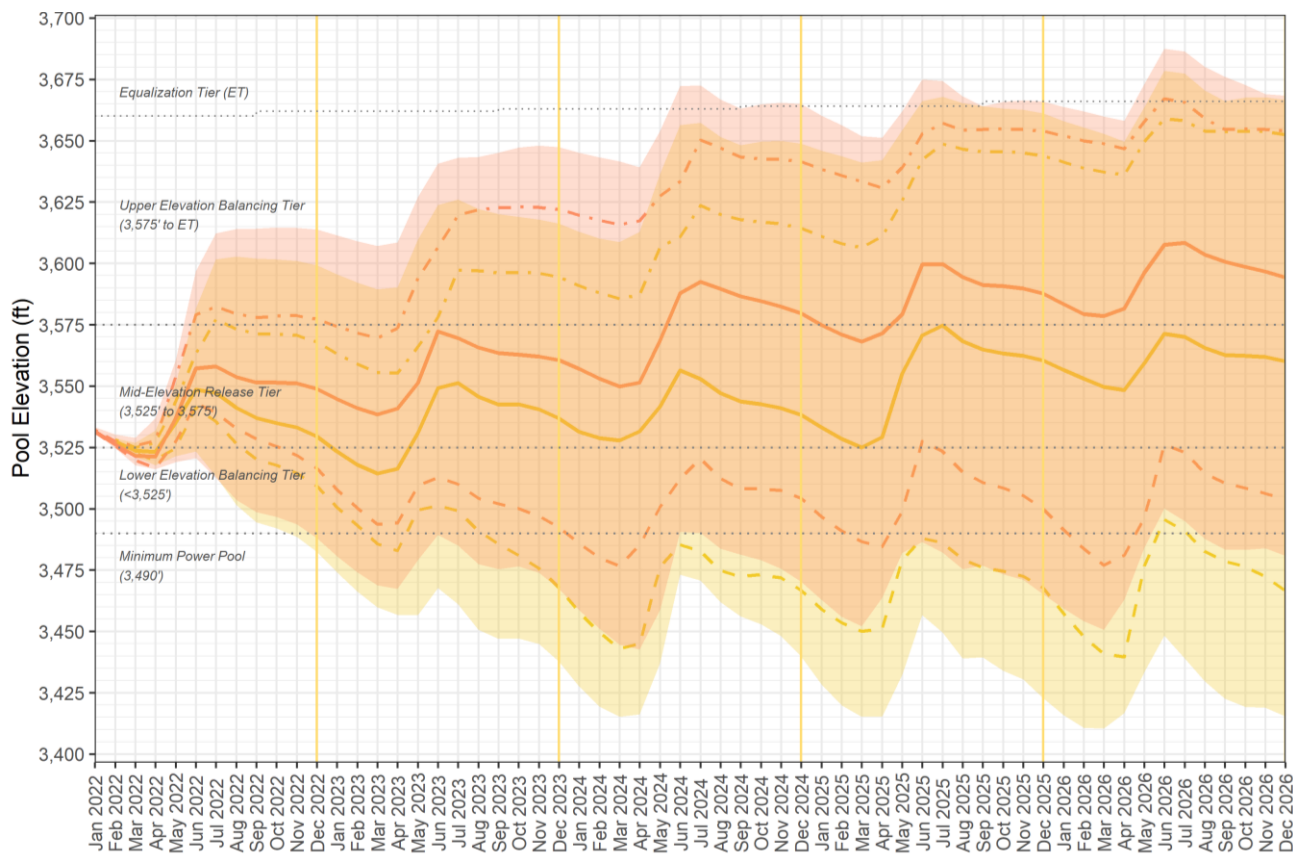
Lake Mead



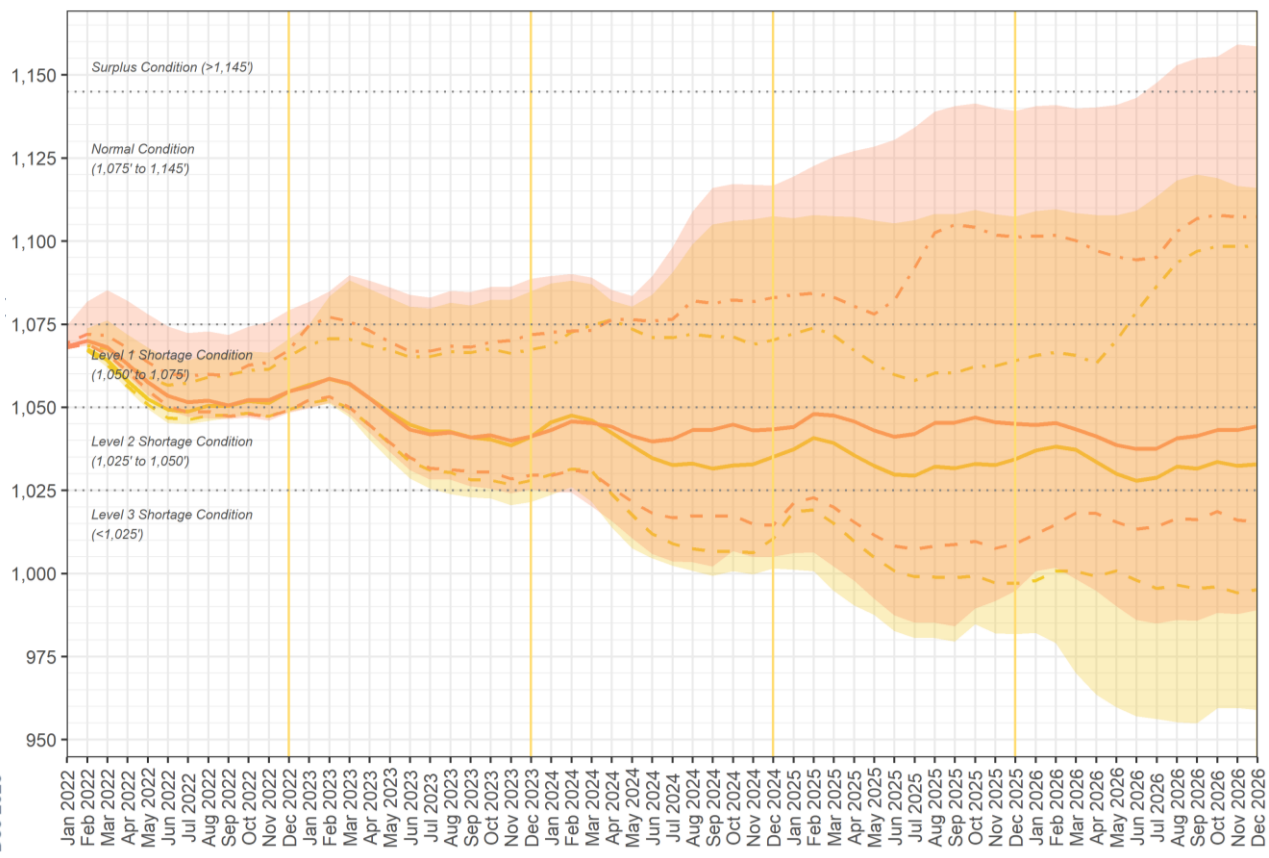


# February 2022 CRMSS-ESP vs. January 2022 CRMMS-ESP 5-Year Projections

Lake Powell



Lake Mead



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10%

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50%

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90%

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Feb CRMMS-ESP

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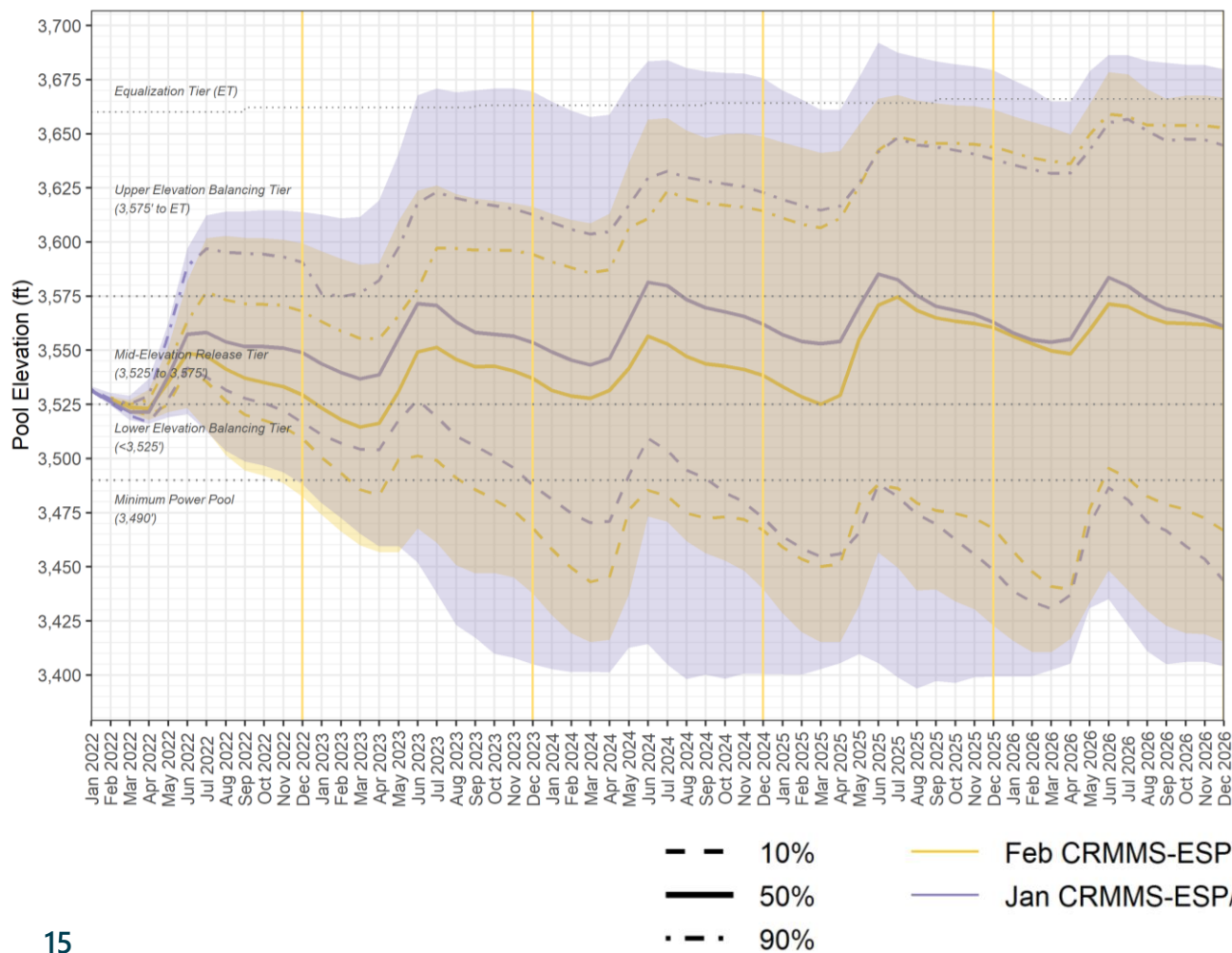
Jan CRMMS-ESP

Feb CRMMS-ESP Range

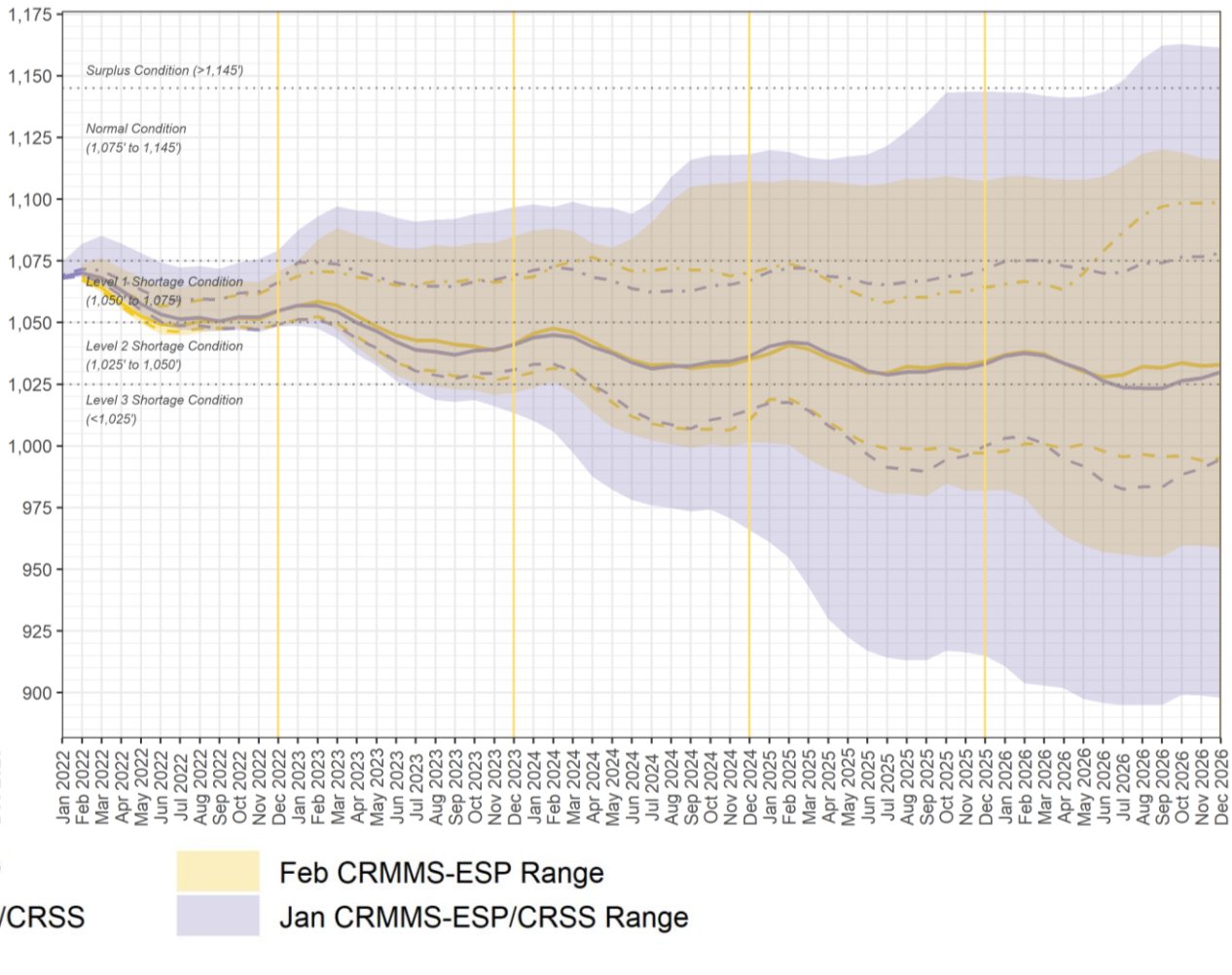
Jan CRMMS-ESP Range

# February 2022 CRMSS-ESP vs. January 2022 CRMMS-ESP/CRSS 5-Year Projections

Lake Powell



Lake Mead



# Provisional February 5-Year Projections



# February 2022 CRMMS-ESP & January 2022 CRSS 5-Year Table

Percent of Traces with System Condition

Event or System Condition	CRMMS-ESP (February)					CRSS (January)				
	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26
<b>Equalization Tier</b> (Powell ≥ EQ Elevation)	0	0	3	7	13	0	0	<1	4	6
Equalization > 8.23 maf	0	0	3	7	13	0	0	0	0	0
Equalization = 8.23 maf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Upper Elevation Balancing Tier</b> (EQ > Elev ≥ 3,575 ft)	0	7	13	20	13	0	10	30	35	34
UEB > 8.23 maf	0	7	13	20	13	0	10	29	34	31
UEB = 8.23 maf	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	<1	<1	3
UEB < 8.23 maf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	<1
<b>Mid-Elevation Release Tier</b> (3,575 > Elev. ≥ 3,525 ft)	100	43	50	33	43	100	60	42	34	33
MER = 8.23 maf	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	7	6
MER = 7.48 maf	100	43	50	33	27	100	60	42	26	26
<b>Lower Elevation Balancing Tier</b> (Powell < 3,525 ft)	0	50	33	40	30	0	30	27	28	28
LEB > 8.23 maf	0	20	17	17	10	0	9	10	9	9
LEB < 8.23 maf	0	30	17	23	20	0	21	18	19	19

Event or System Condition	CRMMS-ESP (February)					CRSS (January)				
	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26
<b>Surplus Condition</b> (Mead ≥ 1,145 ft)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus – Flood Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Normal</b> (< 1,145 and > 1,075 ft)	0	0	7	7	7	0	3	5	4	7
Mead >/≥ 1,110 ft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	<1
Mead ≤ 1,090 and > 1,075 ft	0	0	7	3	0	0	3	5	3	4
<b>Shortage Condition</b> (Mead ≤ 1,075 ft)	100	100	93	93	93	100	97	95	96	93
Shortage / Reduction – 1 <sup>st</sup> level	100	87	23	17	27	100	80	22	27	23
Mead ≤ 1,075 and > 1,050 ft	100	87	23	17	27	100	80	22	27	23
Shortage / Reduction – 2 <sup>nd</sup> level	0	13	67	47	27	0	17	72	40	35
Mead ≤ 1,050 and > 1,045 ft	0	13	10	13	7	0	17	7	8	6
Mead ≤ 1,045 and > 1,040 ft	0	0	10	3	3	0	0	19	6	6
Mead ≤ 1,040 and > 1,035 ft	0	0	27	10	7	0	0	21	7	6
Mead ≤ 1,035 and > 1,030 ft	0	0	10	10	3	0	0	18	9	8
Mead ≤ 1,030 and ≥/≥ 1,025 ft	0	0	10	10	7	0	0	7	10	9
Shortage / Reduction – 3 <sup>rd</sup> level	0	0	3	30	40	0	0	<1	30	35
Mead </≤ 1,025 ft	0	0	3	30	40	0	0	<1	30	35

# Percent of Traces Falling below Critical Elevations

	Run	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Lake Powell less than 3,525 ft	Jan 22	87%	42%	39%	36%	37%
	<b>Feb 22</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>37%</b>
	Difference	3%	35%	11%	14%	0%
Lake Powell less than 3,490 feet (minimum power pool)	Jan 22	N	8%	20%	23%	26%
	<b>Feb 22</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>23%</b>
	Difference	-	15%	7%	4%	-3%
Lake Powell less than 3,375 ft (dead pool = 3,370 ft)	Jan 22	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<b>Feb 22</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
	Difference	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

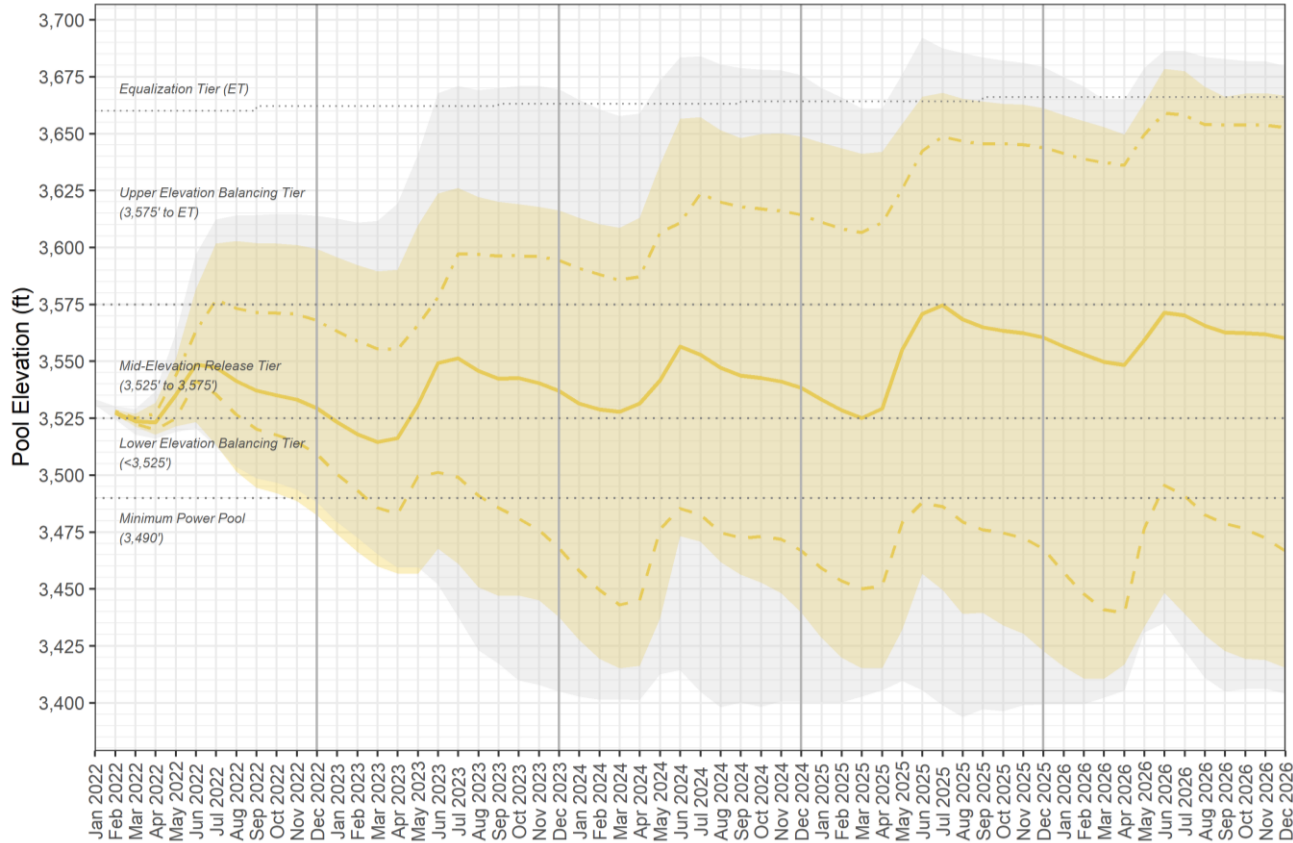
	Run	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Lake Mead less than 1,020 ft	Jan 22	0%	<1%	36%	40%	47%
	<b>Feb 22</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>37%</b>
	Difference	0%	0%	-16%	-7%	-10%
Lake Mead less than 1,000 ft	Jan 22	0%	0%	3%	17%	20%
	<b>Feb 22</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>17%</b>
	Difference	0%	0%	4%	-4%	-3%
Lake Mead less than 950 ft (min power pool)	Jan 22	0%	0%	0%	<1%	3%
	<b>Feb 22</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
	Difference	0%	0%	0%	0%	-3%
Lake Mead less than 900 ft (dead pool = 895 ft)	Jan 22	0%	0%	0%	0%	<1%
	<b>Feb 22</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
	Difference	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

All results computed as the chance of falling below the threshold in any month in the calendar (water) year for Lake Mead (Lake Powell).

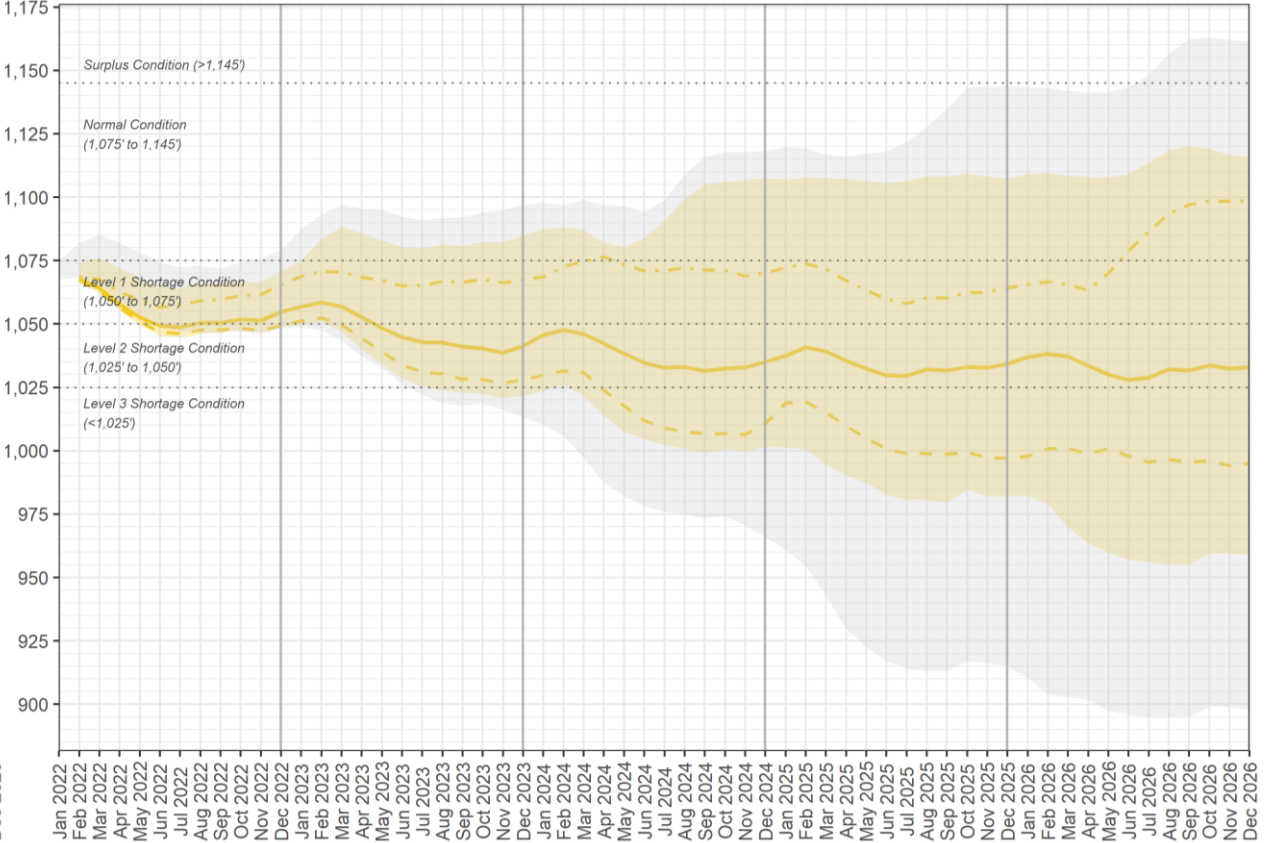


# February 2022 CRMMS-ESP 5-Year Projections with CRSS Range of Uncertainty

Lake Powell



Lake Mead



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10%

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50%

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90%

CRMMS-ESP Range

CRSS Range

# Summary and Next Steps

- This change will streamline the modeling process, provide more consistency with 24-Month Study (i.e., water use and modeling assumptions) and 2-year modeling projections, and result in better performance over the 5-year period.
- Provide updated 5-year projections for February 2022 using CRMMS-ESP by the end of next week
  - Continue providing 5-year projections in January, April, and August, and as conditions warrant
- Continue to use CRSS to support long-term planning and analysis, and for the development of basin-wide initiatives
  - Anticipate providing CRSS projections beyond 5 years 1-2x/year
- Continue model development in CRSS and CRMMS





# Questions?

<https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/riverops/crss-5year-projections.html>

<https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/CRB-R2O.html>



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